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which he had shot in this place. I found them to be very much mutilated and hardly fit to be mounted, but I took the skin of one, as it was new to me, and laid it away. On examining Audubon's 'North American Birds' lately, I saw that the skin I had was that of the male Summer Red Bird. I believe that the other bird, which I threw away at the time, it being too much mutilated to do anything with, was a female of the same species. It was only a few days ago that I learned that this bird is quite rare in this section, and so communicate the particulars. The skin was also identified by Dr. A. K. Fisher. The boy who shot the two birds above mentioned told me at the time that he had seen others of the same kind, but could not shoot them.—W. F. HENDRICKSON, *Long Island, N. Y.*

Vireo philadelphicus in Northern New York.—On the 21st of May last Mr. A. R. Crosier, keeper of the Fair Haven Light, on Lake Ontario (in Cayuga County, New York), sent me for identification a specimen of the Philadelphia Vireo which had killed itself by flying against the glass of the lantern at that station.—C. HART MERRIAM, *Locust Grove, N. Y.*

Vireo philadelphicus in the Adirondack Region.—On the afternoon of May 22, 1884, while collecting data for the A. O. U. Committee on Migration, I secured a specimen of this rare bird. Dr. A. K. Fisher, of Sing Sing, N. Y., who kindly identified it for me, says it is the first recorded from the Adirondack Region. At the time of capture the bird was sitting on a small bush at the edge of a dense alder swamp; it was entirely alone, and is the only one I have seen.—M. H. TURNER, M. D., *Hammondville, Essex Co., N. Y.*

The Loggerhead Shrike again in Massachusetts.—On January 29, 1884, Mr. Eastman of this place observed two Shrikes by the roadside very near the centre of this village, apparently contending for the possession of a small bird. One left as he approached, the other he secured, and it proved to be a typical *Lanius ludovicianus*, male, in clear, bright plumage. The prey was an English Sparrow. (Too bad to kill a bird engaged in *that* business!) Perhaps these birds were members of one of the colonies so lately discovered breeding to the north of us, as set forth in Bull. Nutt. Club, 1879, by Brewer (p. 119), and Purdie (p. 186), and exhaustively by the former in Proc. Boston N. H. Soc., 1879, p. 226.—F. C. BROWNE, *Framingham, Mass.*

Notes on 'Lanius cristatus' and 'L. borealis,' of Nelson's 'Birds of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean.'—I have read with the greatest interest E. W. Nelson's account of the birds collected and seen during the cruise of the steamer 'Corwin' in Alaska and the N. W. Arctic Ocean (Washington, 1883). Mr. Nelson gives (p. 65) a detailed description of a rufous Asiatic Shrike under the name of *Lanius cristatus* juv., which was found in the vicinity of Wrangel Island. It was a dried specimen, a very good figure of which, by Mr. Ridgway, is given, from which I see the bird

is not *Lanius cristatus* Lin. (*Otomela cristata* Bp.), but a nearly allied species, viz., *Phoneus brachyurus* of Pallas, the oldest name of *Lanius bucephalus* Temm. & Schleg. (Fauna Japonica), as I have pointed out in Cabanis's 'Journal für Ornithologie' (1876, p. 215). The occurrence of this Japanese Shrike in Wrangel Island is of great interest. In a little account of this bird (Journ. f. Orn., 1881, Meeting of the Germ. Ornith. Soc. of Febr.) I have referred to the specific differences between *Otomela cristata* and *Phoneus brachyurus*. The Gray Shrike noted by Nelson and named *Lanius borealis* Vieill. (p. 67), I suppose to be not this bird, but probably *Lanius major* of Pallas. The great gray *Lanius*, which has been collected by Dr. A. Krause, near the mouth of the Chilcat, Alaska, now in the Berlin Museum, which has been described, too, by Dr. Hartlaub as *L. borealis* (J. f. O., 1883, p. 270) is certainly *L. major* Pall. Professor Cabanis has confirmed my opinion (cf. J. f. O., Meeting Germ. Ornith. Soc., March, 1881).—HERMAN SHALOW, M. G. O. S., Berlin.

Probable Breeding of the Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra americana*) in Central Maryland.—May 23, 1884, Mr. George Marshall shot two Crossbills, a male and female, from a flock of five, near Laurel, Maryland. The female showed unmistakable evidence of having recently incubated. Two days afterward another male was shot in the same locality. The three specimens are now in the National Museum collection, two of them having been mounted for the exhibition series. Their measurements are as follows:

Mus. Register No.	Sex and Age.	Locality.	Date.	Wing.	Tail.	Culm.	Depth of Bill.	Gonys.	Tars.	M.t.
97967	♂ ad.	Laurel, Md.	May 25, '84.	3.60	2.30	.68	.40	.50	.67	.60
97972	♂ ad.	" "	" 23, "	3.60	2.25	.65	.40	.45	.65	.60
97968	♀ ad.	" "	" 23, "	3.40	2.00	.65	.40	.41	.65	.50

From their dimensions they would therefore be referable to *americana* proper, although representing about the maximum of size in this form. (See Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, Vol. II, pp. 101-107.)

This species probably sometimes breeds in various portions of the State of Maryland. In fact, I have been assured by Mr. A. Wölle, an experienced and reliable collector and bird-fancier of Baltimore, that he had, on several occasions, found the nest of this species in the immediate vicinity of that city.—R. RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

The Probable Breeding-place of *Passerculus princeps*.—The National Museum possesses a considerable series of eggs labeled "*Passerculus savana*, Sable Island, Nova Scotia, July, 1862; J. P. Dodd," which are uniformly so much larger than those of the Savannah Sparrow as to strongly suggest the probability that they may be in reality those of the